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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1915-There are good men without children, but they would be better with them.

Gloom Dispellers of the Right Kind WHOEVER can read the reports of business booms and keep the corners of his mouth drawn down is an incorrigible pessimist. Take, for example, the summary of orders for railroad material which have been given to American manufacturers since the beginning of the year. Read it and then look glum, if you can,

The American railroads have arranged within 30 days to buy about \$30,000,000 worth of cars, rails and locomotives. The Pennsylvania Railroad will spend a large part of this amount for 15,000 new cars. The Southern Pacific, the Erie, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern are buying new rails and new locomotives and freight cars, and Swift & Co. find the prospect for the distribution of meat so bright that they have arranged to build 500 new cars. The whole continent is covered by these railroads, They find themselves in a condition to get the new equipment which they long have needed.

The French, Russian and Chillan Governments have come here for new equipment. The Russian order is for \$12,000,000 worth of light cars from a Pacific coast company. More than \$40,000,000 is thus to be distributed in America without taking any account of the orders which were brought here the other day for \$400,000,000 worth of war supplies of various kinds. This is the sort of thing that dispels gloom.

Now, Keep the Agreement

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH has announced that at a conference of all the members of the Joint Committee on Legislation of both houses of the General Assembly it was unanimously agreed to pass a fair and certain workman's compensation law this win-

That is all the Commonwealth demands, "A fair and certain law." There are a multitude of details on which friends of the plan disagree, but they all are convinced that any statute which is fair to workman and employer and which provides for the certain and quick compensation of the man injured will work substantial justice.

The workmen and the humane people of the Commonwealth not usually classed as workmen expect the House, the Senate and the Governor to keep their agreement and put such a law on the statute books.

When a Duck Is a Deer

THOSE Englismmen who are finding American sentiment reflected in the comic papers have neglected to study the chief humorous publication of the country, edited by W. G. McAdoo. Perhaps they have failed to take note of it on account of its misleading name, but Treasury Decisions connotes the idea of humor as perfectly as either Life, or Judge, or Puck.

In the latest issue of Mr. McAdoo's relaxing journal we find that the Board of General Appraisers has been solemnly considering whether a game bird, with its head, feet and feathers on, and undrawn, can be classified as dressed game. It has decided that when a game bird has its clothes on, it is not dressed, and when it has been plucked and drawn, it is dressed, and that it is entitled to a lower rate of duty when dressed, that is, undressed, than when undressed, that is, dressed. The situation becomes even more interesting when we are told, in the formal language of a judicial decision, that the feathered bird is venison within the meaning of the distinction drawn by Congress. So a duck is not a duck when it passes through the custom house, but a deer.

Not less interesting is the decision handed down a little while ago that spoons and ladies are not hollow, but flat. If this pronouncement could change the physical characteristics of spoons that man who planned to raise square peas would find a ready market for his crop, unless some teacher of etiquette should persuade every one that peas should be eaten with a fork

Repeal the Full Crew Law

NO EXPLORER has yet found a vast and nexhaustible store of gold from which to draw for paying the cost of the thousand and one different "reforms" advocated by people who think they know it all. Although there is a prevalent impression to the contrary, the resources of the big corporations are limited. and they have to get from the public every

dollar that they spend. The full crew law, compelling the railroads in this State to spend \$1,500,000 every year in wages to men for whom there is no work, has levied a tax upon railroad users. It is one of the reasons which impelled the railroads to ask for permission to increase their freight rates and to raise the price of commutation rigads. So when the law was urged as a sorblio necessity, and when it was said that the fullroads were rich enough to stand the expense without passing it on to the public, the men who made these statements were exhibiting their worful ignorance of the most a' monitary principles of sconomics or they were sullty of a deliberate attempt to mis-

The presidents of the Pennsylvania, the Brading and the Baltimore and Olito sysand, who have been appointed to represent an pulposed in southing the repeal of the full alty noting for the tenselt of the users of the realizable in their attempt to prevent the waste of minutes, it is much better to spend

to replace old ones than to spend it on the wages of men for whom there is no work. One course adds to the wealth of the community; the other way squanders it.

Philadelphia Will Not Be Buncoed DUBLIC OPINION scored two great victories yesterday. It drove Senator Mc-Nichol halfway into the open; it forced from his lieutenant, John P. Connelly, an agreement to permit the Finance Committee of Councils to meet.

It is only halfway into the open that Senator McNichol comes. Publicity has wedged Connelly and Seger apart, and behind them their master is revealed. But he fears to let his opposition be seen in its naked ugliness. He draws before it the curtain of economy, raising an issue where there is no issue, confusing where there is no excuse for any confusion, clothing in subtle but weak verbiage his master plan for perpetuating the inadequate transit facilities of this city and the scandalous exchange ticket abuse.

To amend the pending constitutional amendment is to kill it. Yet Senator Mc-Nichol declares that it must be amended or 100 millions of Philadelphia's funds will be tled up in transit and port development to the detriment of other public needs.

The argument does not hold. Of the 30 millions to be authorized at the special election but a small part will be charged against the city's present borrowing capacity. Money will be appropriated only as it is needed and all funds for transit appropriated after the passage of the amendment will be charged against the loan capacity given by the

The margin of legal credit will be more than 49 millions after appropriations for transit work this year are made. As the new lines earn interest, a corresponding proportion of the capital investment is no longer to be charged against borrowing capacity.

These men, who parade a fictitious poverty of the city, who moan and groan about its financial incapacity, slander Philadelphia, for in truth its untapped resources are enormous. No other city in America is now or ever was so well fixed for undertaking a comprehensive transit program. To belie that situation, to make it appear that the contrary is the case, is to traduce the municipality, to scar and muddy its good name.

It is not Philadelphia that is worrying about the money; it is sordid interests opposed to the well being of the city that have the money lust, as will be amply demonstrated before this fight is over unless there are some quick changes in policy. In another matter now before Finance Committee, the Mayor referred to "mysterious influences which seem to be at work." Mysterious influences, so far as transit is concerned, may well beware the flashlight.

Finance Committee will meet. Its members are known. Those who are for transit

do not hide the fact. They are proud of it. Those who refuse to state their position are probably against transit. They are not proud

Let public opinion drive them into the open. Write them, telephone them, buttonhole them on the streets. You are a straphanger; make them tell you face to face if they insist on your remaining one. Your Councilman may try to hide behind the economy plea. Tell him that Councils is not asked to decide the financial question. That is what the election is for-to let the people say whether they are for the project or against it. Make him stand up like a man. Each and every one of them has had ample time to study the plans; each, it may be surmised, has the capacity to understand them. If any pleads ignorance he should be cleaning the streets instead of legislating for the city. There is no place in this crisis for the mentally unemployed.

The time has come for the citizens of Philadelphia to fight, and that is what they intend to do.

Lords of Creation!

THE passage of the woman suffrage reso-I lution by the House yesterday was expected. The conviction seems to be settled that the electorate as a whole should be permitted to pass on the question.

A remarkable argument in opposition was advanced by Representative Beyer. "You are called upon," he said, 'to vote on the question of whether there is manhood enough in the men of Pennsylvania to govern themselves." Mr. Beyer evidently forgets that it is not a question of the men governing themselves, but of the men governing themselves and everybody else, too. It so happens that the Commonwealth is not inhabited by male humans only,

A man and a tion entering an inn together stopped before a large picture. It showed a man with a great whip and a lion cowering

"Ha, ha!" said the biped boastfully. What do you think of that?"

"A man painted it," yawned the lion.

"Mollycoddles!" Where have we heard that word before? If the British army is using five tons of

foot salve a week, how many tons are the Germans using? Bread is still sold at 5 cents a loaf, but

what good does that do to the man without a nickel? They know in Camden that a police car-

nival is much more to be desired than a carnival of burglary. Now, if the vote for suffrage in the State should be proportionately as large as for the constitutional amendment in the House, the

Government under a blanket may thrive for a while, but an indignant people will tear off the blanket and expose the secret plottings. The point of this remark is in the application thereof.

most ardent suffragist would be more than

The New York Germans who are boasting that eight German spice went to England on the Lusitania may possibly be following the example of Bismarck, who fold the truth when he know it would not be believed.

EUROPE IS BUSY MAKING NEW MAPS

Future Frontiers Will Be Linguistic and Racial-The Scattered Slavic Races See Liberty Ahead-America's Word In the Final Summing Up.

By VANCE THOMPSON

TT IS an exact fact that the political and ethnographic geographers of France and England-and, I presume, Russia-are busy these days mapping out the lands of the old Austrian Empire and of those parts of the German Empire which are inhabited by non-German races. I think you can see the import of this governmental work.

With serene foresight the great Powers are looking forward to that ultimate day when peace shall be declared. It is an intimation that the final settlement shall be made upon the lines of race and nationality-that linguistic frontiers shall follow the natural curve of race and kin.

Now it was discovered there are no authentic maps of this sort more recent than 1908 or thereabouts. The German maps, not unnaturally, minimize the importance of the Slavs, Serbs and Wends in the empire; the Austrian maps are not scientific. For these reasons the great Powers have ordered their geographers and mapmakers to draw up new maps, linguistic and ethnographic, based on the latest and most exactly ascertained facts, What action our own Department of State has taken I do not know precisely; but, as it is certain that we look forward to having a word in the final summing up, it is not likely our scholastic President has overlooked the obvious preparation.

Long-Suffering Slavs

If I may believe what I read in the newspapers there seems to be some dispute as to the origin and meaning of the Great War; but whatever it meant in the beginning, it has come to be, for many of the minor nationalities of Europe, a war of liberation. The subjugated races see in it a chance to gain autonomy-to rejoin the family groups-to speak their own languages and live under their own laws.

The struggle is old as the years. The Balkan wars marked its more recent successes. for in the fight for man's liberation each failure is a success, a part of the strategy of

If you glance at an ethnographic map of Europe you will see that the race which has most bitterly suffered by conquest is the Slav: but, with one exception, all the continental nations have suffered. The exception is Germany. Nowhere are there subjugated Germans. To be sure there are over 5,000,000 Germans under the Russian flag, but they are there by choice, as 11,600,000 Germans live willingly under the flag of our country. (Spain and Portugal are unconsidered.) The subjugated Italians of Trentina and Trieste are numerous, but it is the Slav who has borne for many sad years the heaviest bur-

Of the nine great Slavic nations six have passed under the voke of one or another of the three great empires-the Austrian, German or Turkish. You can understand why those who are looking toward the establishment of a sane and righteous peace are studying now the sad subject nations which stretch from the Carpathians to the Adriatic.

The Great Slavie Host in Europe

It is difficult, until the geographers have finished the work now in hand, to get an exact statement of the number of Slavs in Europe. The estimate given in 1907 by Professor Florinsky, of Kiev, is this:

Russians in Europe	103,000,000
Bulgarians	
Serbs and Croats	9,000,000
Szechs	
Slovaks	2,600,000
Poles	
Wends	150,000
In round figures this makes 148,000	0,000 Slavs

in Europe for the year 1907. Now the ethnographers say the natality of the race is 1.7 per cent, so that each year you may add 2,500,000 to the population. Then the Slavs in Europe, this year of 1915, are over 186,000,-000; and of these 55,000,000 are subjected to Germanic rule. (The figures are those of Prof. Lubor Niederle, of the University of Prague.)

These little nations, scattered and subfugated, form the rest barrier to Germanic expansion toward the east and south. For a hundred years they have presented a steady, substantial and race-sharpened opposition to the German advance. They and they alone have made possible Russia's "southwesterly strides" toward ice-free coasts. And if for a hundred years Sultans have been allowed to rule in Europe it has been only because they held the great Balkan highway, which links the East and the West. Geographically the balance of power has oscillated between the Slav and the Teuton; the liberation of the Slavs means the end-so far as territorial conquest goes-of the "Drang nach Osten."

The Poles a Tragic Bulwark

Further to the north the Poles have been for ages a tragic bulwark. It was not until 1870 that their darkest period began. The census of that year proved how steadily the subjugated Poles were increasing in wealth and number. Then Bismarck began his violent attempt to "deracinate" the Polish nation.

As Prof. Niederle says: "The Poles were not wholly at their case in Russia, but Russia had never taken measures so violent and so subtle in their cruelty as those imagined by the Prusslans."

Unquestionably this world war has given the Poles a chance for liberty-or the next best thing, which is to rejoin their Slavic brothers. The latest ethnographic map shows the true Polish State should run far east of Posen and Warta, and should include even the old Wend colonies now isolated in Garmany. The Wends form a little group of Slave which has had a history as gloomy as that of the Poles, though it has not been so picturesque. Their little colonies in Saxony and Prussia still persist, though many thousands fied to Russia or the United States. (Giddings, Wenden, Warden, Burleson and Serbin, in Texas, were originally Wend coionies.)

Of all the little nations that have stood for Slavic civilization as opposed to Teutonic. the most remarkable are the Czechs and the Serbs. The Czechs and their Slovak brothers form a compact mass in Bohemia, in Moravia, in the Duchy of Silesia, in Hungary, and in a degree in Prussian Silesia. In ali they amount today to about 10,000,000.

Serbs Held the Turks in Check

I have said the most remarkable of these races of brotherly Slave is the Serbian race, neiuding, of course, the Croats. Their history since the fifth century has been as herole as any in Europe. For ages they buttressed Europe against the Turk. And never for a moment did the Serie less their dream



-and purpose-of a greater Serbla, "When the 'Drang nach Osten' of Pan-Germanism found concrete geographical expression on the map in 1908, by Austria's absorption of Bosnia and Herzegovina"-I have quoted Leon Dominian, the geographer-then it seemed that the cream of the Serbs was definitely slain. They had conquered the Turk and set themselves free-only to pass under another yoke.

Under the Austrian seizure lay the seed of the present Austro-Serbian War. Bosnia is a portion, at once national and geographic, of Servia. Its seizure by Austria was part of the Pan-Germanic drive toward the east and south, of which so much has been written and so little is understood. A definite part of the same plan was the attemptwhich ended in blood and derision-to create a new Balkan nation: Albania.

This war will decide the destiny of the little shattered Slavic nations, whose age-old homes lie along the great Balkan highway which binds the East to the West. In that sense it is a war for the liberation of all the subjugated races. Indeed, France has almost officially declared: "This is a war for the liberation of the shackled nationalties of Europe-for all nations, great or small, strong or feeble, old or young; we shall strike the shackles off the wrists of Pole and Serb and Slovak and Alsatian, and not willingly will we see them fastened on the Bel-

Fores ng such an end, the governme have set their ethnographic mapmakers to work. (Possibly Mr. Wilson has not overlooked the matter.) It seems to be public opinion that no peace settlement will endure for a year if it is not based upon freedom and enfranchisement for the subjugated races, that the new frontiers must be linguistic and racial. And when peace comeswhen the soldier gives way to the statesman -the great Powers will have exact and definite information as to just where these eternal frontiers run.

THE LION OF FLANDERS (The National Song of Beigium.)

They never will subdue him The Flemish Lion proud; Think they by savage onslaught. To find his spirit cowed? No, never will they crush him So long as Right is Right; So long as Plemish ho Unstained shall live and bright.

Old Time consumeth cities, And thrones may pass away; But the strength of Belgic manhood Shall die not in a day; Let Caesar bring his armies, We've laughed their rage to scorn; As ever from wild carnage, A nation new is born.

We've met the Roman Caesar. And legion was their name; Led on to dire destruction, Who fell when Caesar came. he ancient Belgic honor Hath stood two thousand years, Its youth and strength renewing At sight of blood and tears.

"Might is Right!" No. never, That lie hath cursed the past; But "Right is Right" forever, And Man shall rise at last; In lowly toil unceasing, We live in peace and plod; Nor ask a sweeter portion, But man is not a clod.

The cry of "little peoples" Shall rise to pierce the sky; And God shall keep our nation, And reckless Might shall die; Too long hath slavish terror Kept down the souls of men; Up springs the Fismish lion When bearded in his den.

We fight for home and home-land, For freedom's holy sod; For honor, virtue, infancy, For justice, and for God: The noble Flanders Lion, With fire-light in his eyes, Springs forth to certain conque And low the bloodhound lies

The hand of God is mighty Is strong to guard and amite: Prevalleth not injustice. The people's prayer for right Shall rise, like hallowed incense Before His hely sight Purgation must we suffer Awhile in pain and strife; Whence we shall rise triumphant. To new and endless Life.

Then hall, the Flanders Lion,
Lat covert fee beware;
For thrones are not unabaken.
A nation proud and fair
Shall basse forth in aplender,
Surviving pain and lose;
For Flanders lives forever,
And triumphs on the Cross
legists version by Miss Terms E. E.
Reclission Fost Express

"OUR JOFFRE," THE HERO OF FRANCE

His Passion for Efficiency Turned a Nation's Despair to Joy-Rel Likened to the Wine of His Native Province, "Strength Veiled In Sweetness."

MENERAL JOFFRE, to whom all France I pays grateful homage, is not too great to make a pun. After that swift retreat from Belgium to the Marne, which brought consternation and discouragement to his countrymen, he suddenly took the offensive and the Germans did the retreating. Seeming defeat was turned into victory. It seemed miracle. The miracle was this: In those dark two weeks the gereralissimo so reconstructed his army that in the end it was at last fit for offensive work. The pun was this: When the Germans began to fall back and France began to understand the accomplishment of that startling retreat the victorious General chuckled, "J'offre-mais je prends!" I seem to give, but I really take!"

SMASHING THROUGH

Today France has unbounded faith in the commander-in-chief. He himself radiates confidence. He is a man who does things with few words, with no fuss. He is an efficiency engineer. Four years ago he was raised to supreme command of the army of France. As his predecessors had done less efficiently before him he set about getting ready for that next war which both Germany and France had long expected. reorganized the plans for mobilization. He forced the 8-year-service law on the country. The war came, Mobilization was effected in surprisingly quick time. The 3year-service law-most unpopular of lawssaved France. Thirty or more generals whose work failed to meet the commander's standards of efficiency have been retired since the war began.

The Man Who Is Never Tired Joffre is never tired. He takes good care

of himself. He carefully regulates his enting and sleeping. He is always brisk. His eves are always clear. He is always ready for work. By his observance of strict hygienic rules he keeps himself up to the highest point of efficiency.

Says a writer in L'Illustration: "We have heard by what self-imposed discipline General Joffre has trained himself to endure the fatigues of the campaign-regularity in his work, sobriety in his diet, regular exercise and sleep. An English journalist has narrated how he saw him arrive at an inn in Flanders, where the cook, in provision of the coming of the illustrious soldier, had killed her fattest chicken and prepared her most savory sauce. The Generalissimo came in like a bomb, asked for an omelette and was gone again. One had time only to notice the clear look in his eyes, the rich fullness of his voice.

His personal appearance gives the impression of great manliness and vigor. He is tall, deep of chest, with a massive head, the broad forehead of which is underscored, as it were, by the sharp line of bushy eyebrows, a heavy mustache and a strong jaw. Thus he is described by a writer in the Correspondant, of Paris, who continues: clear blue eyes, set wide apart, are bright and attentive. They attract instant attention. Their expression is more often mild than otherwise. They are the most expressive of his features, which, like his build, are of the heavy type." Sixty-three years old, his hair and mustache are gray, almost white.

Fought the Germans in 1870

Today General Joffre has behind him 45 years of service and 13 campaigns. He has fought the Germans before now. A sublieutenant and student in the Ecole Polytechnique when the Franco-Prussian war broke out, he took part in the defense of Paris. Lieutenant in 1872, he was made a captain four years later, and went to the east of France to organize the military district of Pontariler. Then he saw service in China and in Tonkin-China with Admiral Courbet; he organized the defense of Formosa under the enemy's fire, was present at the battle of Bening, and already impressed his superiors as a great chief. Then in Africa he relieved the expedition of the unfortunate Bonnier, and entered Timbuctoo victorious.

Major in 1889, Heutenant colonel in 1894, colonel in 1897, brigadier in 1991, he then carried out the admirable fortifications of Diego-Buares, after which he lectured on fortifications at the School of War. General of a division to 1995, he became head of the Engineers | has

and commandant of the 2d Corps at Amig On February 23, 1910, he was made a mu of the War Council. On July 24, 1911, her appointed Generalissimo. Promoted to rank of "grand croix" of the Legion Honor, he received on November 26, 1814 5 "medaille militarie," the greatest reward by fore the attainment of decisive victory.

No Mollycoddler Is Joffre

General Joffre plays no favorites, as a cers and men well know. Efficiency is test, and he assigns tasks of respons by that standard alone, Personal friends have time and again been subordinated a sacrificed, to this method of measure This soldier who hates noise hates also very idea of coddling others or being a dled himself. But he is likable. The sn likes him. He is mild-mannered, with all strictness and rigidity as a commander. is kind-hearted. His voice reveals him is a low, pleasant, carefully modulated w

He often visits the trenches to talk " the boys who are fighting for France To The white-haired old General down by the fire-if there happens wh fire-and talks of simple things-thing eat and supplies of blankets. He show personal interest in the welfare of hits diers. He wants to know how they were ting on. It is a friendly chat, not an quisition. He talks to the men us viduals. They respond as freely as I were one of their comrades in the rank ! soldlers of the army of France call "Notre Joffre." He is called "Our Joffe"

the whole French people. At home-that modest dwelling in Au near Paris, where the gate is nowadays a orated with bouquets placed by will hands-Joseph Joffre is one of the E kindly and courteous men you could wind meet. The old warrior is a lover of deticity. He likes to have his wife read per aloud or listen to one of his stepdaugal playing the piano, Social functions he hors. He likes rather to ride a hore

dig in his garden. "Notre Joffre!" "All France," says L'Illustration writer, "watches confid the man who bears the immense rell bility of the protection of her future des but there is a spot in our country where wear a softer look, where tears flow from deeper emotion, from a more tender prise tiny Catalan homeland of the Generalis -his 'pays,' as they call it down to Rivesaltes, where he was born, whire has grown up, whither he always reli faithfully to rest after his colonial paigns and from the overwhelming tot

had undertaken on the General Staff. "In his little sunny town of Room with its houses gathered round an old se cen tower, with its walls skirted by the rential River Algy, General Jeffre is well known, and long ago they have scribed his nature and his heart: "Com del seu endret lo moscat de Rivesaltes telesa y parfum embolicats de delcor is like the wine of his country, the Man of Rivesaltes atrength veiled in swelling

Belongs in Philadelphia From the Boston Transcript.

The contest over the question of senter Liberty Bell to the San Francisco En for exhibition is again at white heaf in delphia, and patriotic societies are protests against its removal. of city and State politicians who are single along to guard the bell provided the penses are paid, but who would suggrardians in such an event? This team cheriabed relic could doubtless by the coast and brought back in mice. the coast and brought back in safety, belongs in its present safe quarters, is of great value, but its value is not that is insurable. We cannot insure its ism or its associations, and why take a Nor is it for the best interests of the City that it should be sent over or a country. It is one of her local attentions to the proper setting the country of the persons in the proper setting. it means more in its proper setting would as a piece of cracked metal set the gaze of the curious, thus losing the

Mexico's Social Problem

From the New York Evening Pest-Public unrest will surely one when a